RECEIPT BOOK

THE following table will be found very valuable to many of our readers:—

A box 24 by 16 inches square and 28 inches deep, will contain a barrel (five bushels).

A box 24 by 16 inches square, and 14 inches deep, will contain half a barrel.

A box 26 by 15¼ inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A box 12 by 11¼ inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain half a bushel.

A box 8 by 8¼ inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

A box 8 by 8 inches square, and 4½ inches deep, will contain one gallon.

A box 7 by 8 inches square, and 4½ inches deep, will contain half a gallon.

A box 4 by 4 inches square, and 4½ inches deep, will contain one quart.

A SMALL POX REMEDY.—A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) *Herald* writes as follows:

"I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered the cow pox in England the world of science hurled an avalanche upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever—here it is as I have used it to cure small pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc one grain, fox-glove (digitalis) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonsful of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If countries would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease."

John Wesley Sketch
Receipt Book
Friday Nov 25. 1836
Philadelphia

Measurement for Clothes

Coat

around breast under arms 39
length of sleeves 33 32½

Vest 39

Pants.

around waist 38
length of legs 32½
Hips 42

Wash for Fruit Trees

Take a pint of Crude Petroleum and a gallon and a half of Soft Soap Mix thourly and let the mixture Stand Till the whole is intermate blended and Then dissolve in Twenty gallons of water It is perfectly on true and will exterpate all Kind of Insects that infest them where it come in contact with them

Composition

One Lb of Bayberry bark

Eight oz of Ginger

Three oz Cayenne

Mix well together

Cement for Stoves Fine Salt one part and Two parts of fresh hard wood ashes. Mixed well together. Then add water and mix into morter. Apply either warm or cold and you will find a cement which will answer all common purposes. And may be useful when Stove pipe joints are not as tight as they should be.

Sanford Corn

Said to be the Best and most
productive field Corn
having yealded 100 Bush
per acre

Sold by
S B Fanning Jamesport
Long Island N York
1 quart by mail post paid
75 cents

Antidote for Poison

Mr Farr, editor of the Norwich (D) Experiment lately took by mistake, a large dose of corrosive sublimate. He fortunately remembered that albumen or the white of an egg, was an antidote, and by the prompt use counteracted the effect of the otherwise deadly poison

Dock Seed

Cure for Scours in Horses

Take the Seed of the Yellow Dock one hand full at a time given with their feed repeated once or twice a day untill a cure is effected

Also a Sure cure for Diahrea

Take about one Teaspoonfull at a time Dry in the mouth and chew it two or 3 times untill a cure

Livingston Co. N.Y. In the year of our Lord

Brilliant White wash

Take ½ Bushel unslacked Lime
Slack it with Boiling water
Covering it during the process
Strain the Liquid through a
fine Sieve

Add 1 peck of Clean Salt
previously dissolved in warm water
3 pounds of Ground Rice boiled
to a thin past. Stir in Boiling hot
½ lb Powder Spanish Whiting
1 lb Clean Glue dissolved first
in Hot Water

Add 5 Galons of hot water
to Whole Mixture
Stir it well and let it
stand a few days Cover from
the dirt.

It should be put on quite hot.

Spanish Brown stired in will
Make red or pink More or
less deep according to quantity
Finely pulverized Common clay
well Mixed with Spanish Brown
before it is stired into the
Mixture Make a black
Color.

Lamp Black in Moderate
quantities Makes a Slate Color

Lamp Black & Spanish
Brown A Redish Stone
Color.

Yellow Ochre a Yellow
Work

But Throme goes further

Lime destroys Green

Smoke Walls require a little
Fudge blowing

Tuesday July 3. 1849

Pittsford

Calais &c

Rec'd 25 ℔.

Total Sold

Rec

One ounce of Rock Sulphate
the same of Sugar of Lead
One pint of rain water
One table spoonful of
Vinegar

Dry Salting Beef

Beef will keep well if packed
in a pickle as is given for
the Sugar cure, by dissolving
to every 100 lbs meat 6 lbs
Salt 1 lb Saltpetre 2 qts
Molasses 4 gals water
Cover the meat with
this pickle and keep
from the air

1 Receipt for Indelable Ink
4 Drs Gunarabick in 4 oz
water. Add to top of an
infusion of nut galls

2 Dissolve a nice small
piece of gum Arabic
in 4 oz hot water with
one oz Salaratus
But No 1st in one vial
No 2 in another vial

Glue for Red...

...quantity of Glue
...soak it in cold water
Put in a bottle cork tight
...
...
...

How Liniment

1 oz [illegible]
2 " [illegible]
2 " [illegible]
1 " [illegible]
1 " [illegible]
1 " [illegible]
1 oz [illegible]
4 " [illegible]
2 " [illegible]
2 " [illegible]

For a smaller quantity, reduce the articles in like proportion. —

Cheap Paint

Take a Bushel of well Burnt Stone Lime 20 lbs of Spanish Whiting 17 lbs Rock Salt and 12 lbs Sugar.

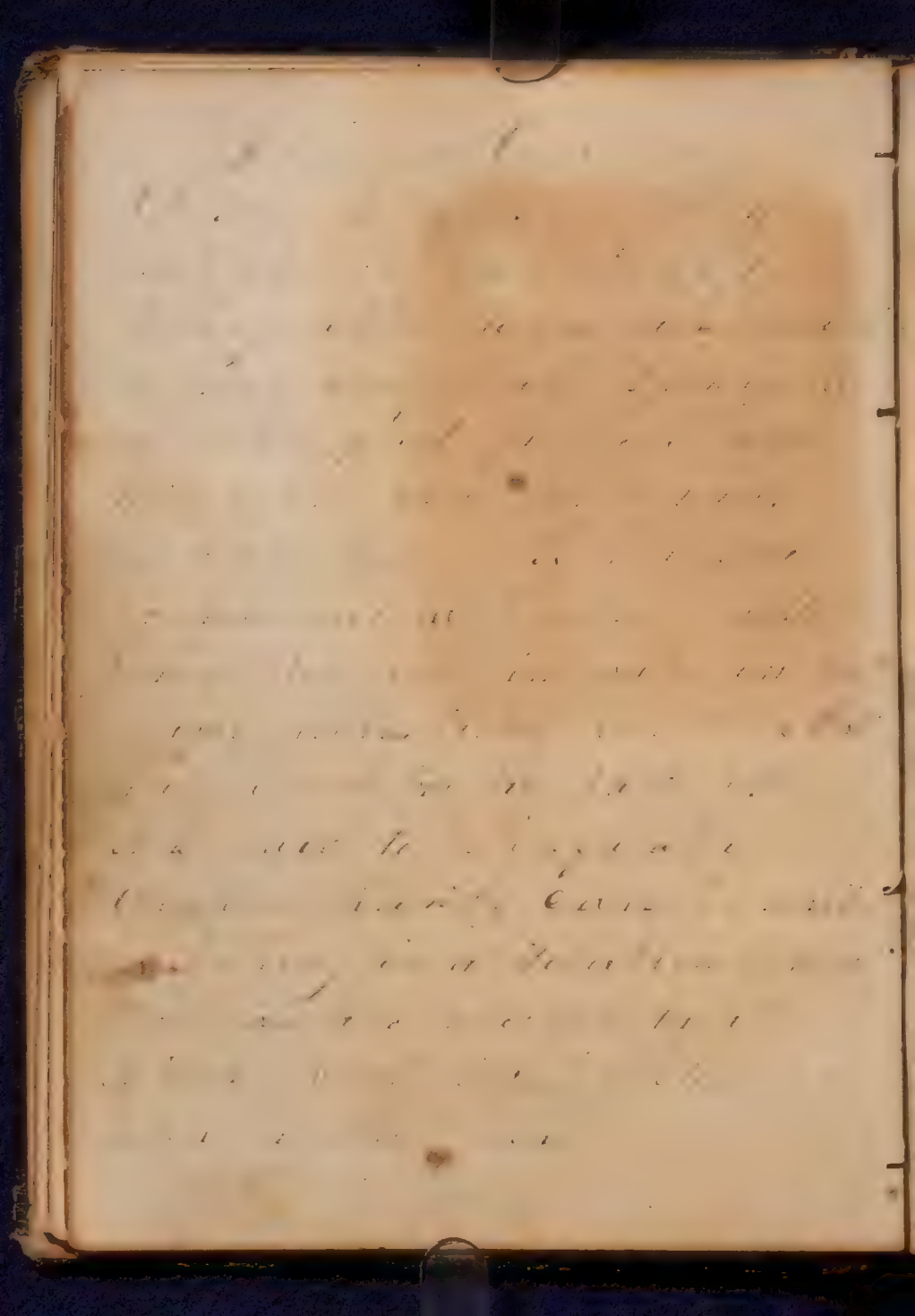
Slack the lime and sift out any coarse lumps and mix it into a good whitewash with with about 5 gallon of water and then add the ingredients and stir the whole together thoroughly and put on low or three coats with a common brush

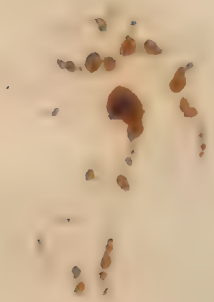
[illegible] Paint

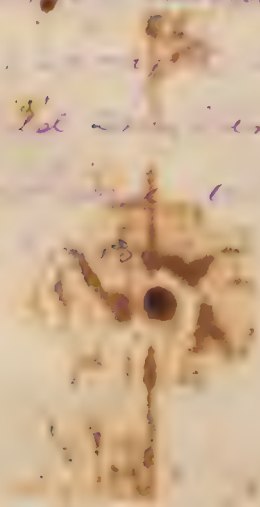
[illegible] and all the following [illegible] Sold only by the Building [illegible] the Consideration for Application [illegible] wear twice as long as best [illegible] Lead & Coal Co's 482 Building [illegible] N. York [illegible]

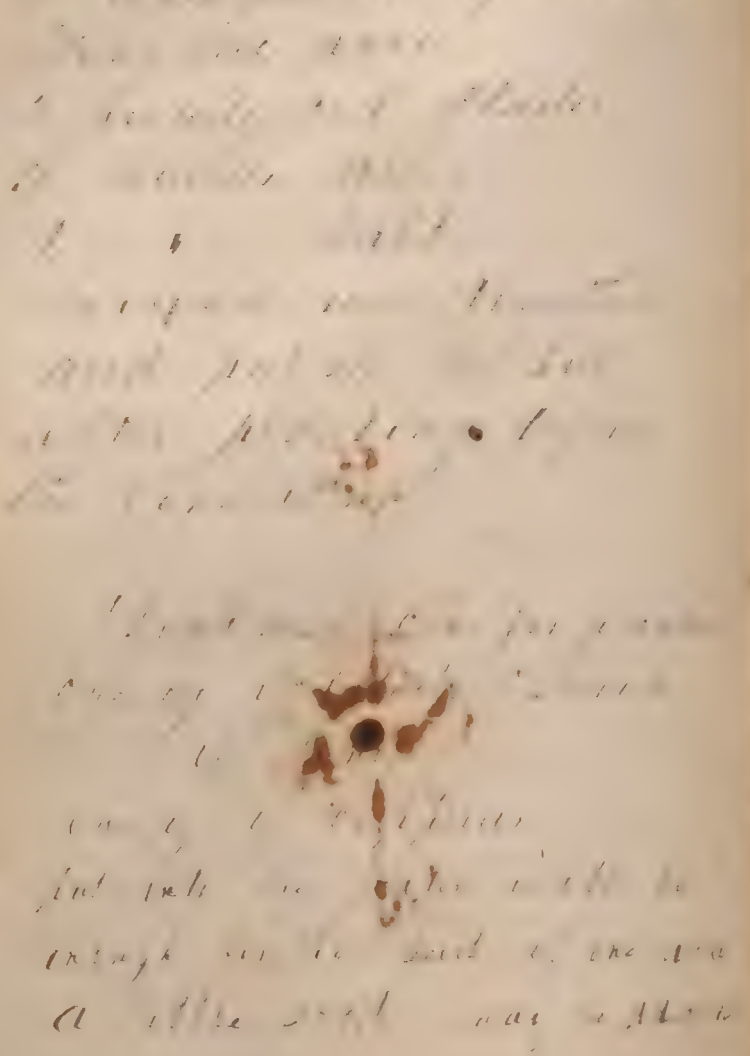
Neuralgia Cure!

A solution of half a drachm of Sulphate of Morphine in half an ounce of tincture of Iodine, to be applied to the parts affected several times each is said to be a sure cure for Neuralgia.









[illegible]

Cure for Quinsy

Put a small piece of Alum [illegible] the mouth [illegible] dissolve gradually and swallow the [illegible]

a second coat being applied after the first is well dried.

SORE THROAT.—Everybody has a cure for this trouble, but simple remedies appear to be most effectual. Salt and water is used by many as a gargle, but a little alum and honey dissolved in sage tea is better. Others, a few drops of camphor on loaf sugar, which very often affords immediate relief. An application of cloths wrung out of hot water and applied to the neck, changed as often as it begins to cool, has the most potency in removing inflammation.

TO CLEAN OLD SOILED WALL PAPER EQUAL TO NEW.—Mix a paste of common flour and water, knead until quite elastic, so as to tear pieces off without sticking to the hands, rub lightly over the soiled paper, turning the piece of paste continually until quite soiled, then use a fresh piece and continue until the walls are finished; however black and dirty the paper may be, it will clean it like magic, with very little labor.

A SPOONFUL of vinegar added to the water in which flesh is boiled will make it firm and tender.

To take away the taste after eating onions get a little powdered camphor in a tumbler of water, and with it rinse the mouth out thoroughly.

WHEN packing away blankets or other woolen articles, cut up a well-dried bar of yellow soap, and place the pieces among the folds; this will keep away moths.

CAYENNE pepper blown into the cracks where ants congregate will drive them away.

MARKS on the kitchen walls, which have been made by careless hands in striking matches will disappear if rubbed with the cut surface of a lemon, then with a cloth dipped in whitening. Wash the surface with warm soap and water, and quickly wipe with a clean cloth wrung from clear water.

IF a cork should be too large for the neck of a bottle, drop it into boiling water for three minutes, and it will be found to fit quite easily.

CHLORIDE of lime is an infallible preventive of rats. It should be put down their holes and spread about wherever they are likely to appear

AFTER handling onions or other malodorous substances wash the hands with mustard-water. There is nothing better.

SOAP and chalk mixed and rubbed on mildewed spots will remove them.

room with a stronger solution of the glue water while it is hot.

not alight on them.

a second coat being applied after the first is well dried.

SORE THROAT.—Everybody has a cure for this trouble, but simple remedies appear to be most effectual.

To rid a closet or any other place of ants, either kind, red or black, big or little, just sprinkle around ground cinnamon. It is clean and harmless, but will drive the ants out of any place.

Excellent lamp wicks may be made out of the men's soft felt hats, by cutting it into slips the width you want your wicks and letting them soak in vinegar for couple of hours, then drying them.

KITCHEN OIL CLOTH.

To keep a kitchen oil cloth bright, melt some glue in an ordinary glue pot. Wash the oil cloth and let it dry. In the evening, when there will be no returns to the kitchen, wash the oilcloth in a weak solution of the glue water with a flannel cloth. If the dry season of the year is chosen the floor will be dry by morning. This treatment given an oil cloth that is beginning to lose its lustre will make it look like new. To keep it from fraying at the edges, paint the edges around the room with a stronger solution of the glue water while it is hot.

You can make an excellent shoe-polish at home by mixing lamp-black and cosmoline in about equal proportions.

Rancid butter, boiled in water with a pinch of charcoal, will be divested of its rancidity and may be used for cooking purposes.

Twenty drops of carbolic acid evaporated from a hot shovel will, it is said, effectually banish flies from a room.

To get rid of fleas put a small piece of raw meat in the center of a piece of sticky fly paper and lay it on the floor; the meat will attract them and the paper will hold them.

To prevent flies from injuring gilt frames, boil three or four onions in a pint of water; then, with a gilding brush, wash over your frames, and the flies will not alight on them.

HOME MADE SOAP.

A good washing soap may be made from the following recipe, the ingredients costing one dollar for fifty pounds. Ten pounds of hard soap cut into small pieces, four ounces of borax, three ounces of sulphate of soda; dissolve in five gallons of soft water. When dissolved let it cool, then put it into a wooden firkin or tub. This will make fifty pounds of thick soap, and one pound will do a large washing. The soap may be dissolved in hot water and used as soft soap; and it will be much less trouble than the usual soft soap making.

BEANS AND PEAS FOR POULTRY.

It has been asked if raw beans are suitable for poultry. Such food is too expensive. Beans and peas are highly nitrogenous, and may be fed raw or cooked, but three times a week is often enough. Much depends upon the prices of such articles compared with the price of eggs. During the winter, when eggs are selling as high as forty cents a dozen the best food that can be procured is not too costly if the hens are laying. It pays to buy fresh, lean beef, at ten cents a pound, when eggs are twenty-five cents a dozen, as a pound of beef will make a sufficiency for twenty hens.

RECENT PATENTS IN POULTRY CULTURE.

There are about two hundred patents in the class of "Poultry Culture" in the United States Patent Office, and many of the inventions in this class of devices

FIG. 4.

Figure 4 illustrates a device for feeding and watering poultry, and consists of a series of pickets secured at the required distance apart to permit a fowl to reach the food and water contained within the triangular coop shown. This contrivance is so simple as to require little or no description of its construction, the illustration being sufficient for a clear understanding.

Clover hay cut in small pieces and scalded, can be made to take the place of vegetables in winter.

Rheumatism & Spinal
affections
Liniment -
Strongest Alcohol and
Turpentine each 1 pt -
Camphor Gum and saltpeter each
1 oz Let to brine 2 qts -
Dissolve the Camphor Gum &
saltpeter in the Alcohol and
then add the turpentine
Scald & skim the bees wax
and when cold add it -
To be shaken when used

To break up a sudden cold
Take powdered borax and
snuff freely up the nose
also smell of camphor
take hot lemonade &
soak feet in hot water
before going to bed

Sure Cure for Chilblains
Cod Oil. Spirits of Turpentine
& aqua ammonia, & Oil of Peppermint
each ½ oz mix and anoint
night and morning.

To Cure a Stricture

A lotion made of soap and a small quantity of turpentine. Enough of the latter to moisten the soap when it is soft should form into

Another Cure

Take some of your feces and mix them with a little lard or turpentine then smear the part and then expose it to the sun if it might be in the case of children treat the above mixture day or until cured

To Prevent Cure

Bind a piece of cloth about the finger causing it and pain. Then in common cure under the affected part and entirely prevent the use of the hand or thumb

BORAX.

Every country housewife should keep a supply of borax on hand, as no other article will be found of equal value. Freely used in summer, it will cleanse, deodorize and disinfect. Rubbed on hams, it will keep them from being molested by insects without further protection. Eggs dipped in a solution of borax will remain fresh for months. Milk to which it is added, even in the warmest weather, will not sour for several days. Butter can be kept in a fresh condition for months by using a little borax mixed with the salt. Poultry and game, if rubbed with powdered borax as soon as dressed, will be preserved from all taint or mustiness. Beef, mutton or pork, sprinkled with borax, may be kept without ice for several days. Along the coast of Norway, where large quantities of fish are yearly exported, the preservative qualities of borax are well known, and it is due to its use that the fish shipped to foreign markets are kept fresh and sweet, notwithstanding the distance of transportation. As borax is entirely harmless in its effects upon food, when used to preserve it, and the cost so low, there is no excuse for not keeping it for constant use in the household; when it may be made to so greatly lessen the labor in many

TO PRESERVE CHEESE

Cheese wrapped in a cloth that has been dipped in vinegar and then wrung as dry as possible, put into a paper bag, tied up and kept in a cool, dry place will be preserved so that it will neither dry nor mould for a long time.

WHAT TO DO IN EMERGENCIES.

If a woman's dress is suddenly enveloped in flames, instead of running to her, or out of the house, speak distinctly and commandingly: "Lie down and roll over!" Meanwhile, rip up the carpet, or drag off a bed-blanket, throw it over the person, and then proceed to wrap her up closely in it; this is a more certain and speedy extinguisher than water, is more accessible, and entirely safe to the person giving aid.

If a man faints away, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen the clothing, push the crowd away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting-fit is a barbarity, and soils the clothing unnecessarily. The philosophy of a fainting-fit is, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain; if the person is erect, the blood has to be thrown up hill, but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally—which requires less power—is apparent.

If a person swallows a poison, deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out in multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for a doctor; meanwhile, run to the kitchen, get half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a teaspoonful of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open, then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer in a larger number of cases than any other. If, by this time, the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee, because these nullify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible articles as antidotes for any poison remaining in the stomach.

If a limb or other part of the body is severely cut, and the blood comes out by *spurts* or *jerks*, *per saltem*, as doctors say, be in a hurry, or the man will be dead in five minutes; there is no time to talk or send for a physician; say nothing, out with your handkerchief, throw it around the limb, tie two ends together, put a stick through them, *twist it around*, tighter and tighter, until the blood ceases to flow. But stop, it does no good. Why? Because only a severed *artery* throws out blood in *jets*, and the arteries get their blood from the heart; hence to stop the flow, the remedy must be applied *between the heart and the wounded spot*—in other words, above the wound. If a *vein* had been severed the blood would have flowed in a regular stream, and slowly; and on the other hand, the tie should be applied *below the wound*, or on the other side of the wound from the heart, because the blood in the veins flows towards the heart, and there is no need of such great hurry.—*National Educator.*

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE, ATTENTION! Dear Brethren: Allow me to call your attention to the fact that when you send your collections to me I am in no wise authorized to receive them. At the last session of our conference, on account of holding so many positions as secretary and treasurer, I resigned as conference treasurer in favor of Rev. W. E. Barnell, who had been my assistant at conference for a number of years. Please send all moneys to him at Woodstock, Ill. Those who have sent money to me will get receipts from the conference treasurer in due time. W. P. FERRIES.

Agent's Dept.

ATTENTION.

Let those ordering questions for examination of preachers observe the following:

Do not order any earlier than two weeks previous to the time appointed for examination. Be careful to state the year, the studies you wish questions for; also the number needed, and order two "grade cards" for each term to be examined. Observe these rules and avoid delay.

Address all orders to me.

S. K. J. CHESBRO.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Preachers are making errors in remitting for subscriptions to this office. We shall insist that the following terms be strictly adhered to, viz.: No preacher is allowed any discount upon his subscription unless he sends in one dollar and thirty-five cents for a full year's subscription—positively no discount will be allowed for any less time. We allow ten per cent. for renewals, and when more is deducted we will only credit the subscriber with the amount received, and agents must rectify their own errors. S. K. J. CHESBRO.

CONFERENCE ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS, 1899-1900.

The assessments are as follows:

General Superintendents, Salaries, 18 cents;
Church Extension, 10 cents;
General Missions, 15 cents;
Conference Claimants, 33 cents.

Do not remit to me any money raised for your annual conference missions, or any special collection ordered by your conference. The only collections to be sent to me are the four mentioned

BORAX.

Every country housewife should keep a supply of borax on hand, as no other article will be found of equal value. Freely used in summer, it will cleanse, deodorize and disinfect. Rubbed on hams, it will keep them from being molested by insects without further protection. Eggs dipped in a solution of borax will remain fresh for months. Milk to which it is added, even in the warmest weather, will not sour for several days. Butter can be kept in a fresh condition for months by using a little borax mixed with the salt. Poultry and game, if rubbed with powdered borax as soon as dressed, will be preserved from all taint or mustiness. Beef, mutton or pork, sprinkled with borax, may be kept without ice for several days. Along the coast of Norway, where large quantities of fish are yearly exported, the preservative qualities of borax are well known, and it is due to its use that the fish shipped to foreign markets are kept fresh and sweet, notwithstanding the distance of transportation. As borax is entirely harmless in its effects upon food, when used to preserve it, and the cost so low, there is no excuse for not keeping it for constant use in the household, when it may be made to so greatly lessen the labor in many

TO PRESERVE CHEESE.

Cheese wrapped in a cloth that has been dipped in vinegar and then wrung as dry as possible, put into a paper bag, tied up and kept in a cool, dry place will be preserved so that it will neither dry nor mould for a long time.

HOUSEHOLD BREVITIES.

A liberal use of butter is said to be the remedy for mishaps with sticky fly paper.

A hardwood floor should never be washed. Mix equal parts crude oil and turpentine and rub the floor well with a cloth dipped in the mixture.

Hemmed squares of cheesecloth make the most desirable dusters, as they can be easily made and laundered and the dust adheres to them.

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dark colors

Dried string beans are better than canned ones. Use young, tender ones, string and break, put in a kettle of cold water and bring to the boiling point. Take out, drain, spread on plates and dry in a cool oven with the door open, or out-of-doors if it is very dry and a hot sun is shining. Put away in bags in a dry place. To use, soak in cold water over night. They are nice boiled with a piece of salt pork till tender.

TO CLEAN STRAW HATS

I have just cleaned up my last year's straw hat, and I think it looks as nice now as it did when new. If you want to clean yours, "mix lemon juice with powdered sulphur and apply to the hat with a tooth brush. Rinse in cold water and wipe with a dry cloth. Dry in the shade, and if a sailor hat let it remain on a table or board so that the brim will dry flat." This may save many a one the price of a new hat or of going all summer with one that is soiled.

FOREST F. SHOUP.

Property of the
Library

OUR WAY OF CURING BEEF

Better Try It—It is All Right

This is our special rule for curing dried beef, that never fails if properly done. The tender side of the round is best, but the other side will answer also. Trim neatly, and for every twenty pounds of beef take one pint of salt, one teaspoonful of saltpeter and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar. Mix well and roll smooth with a rolling-pin, then divide into three equal parts and rub well into the beef on three successive days. Turn it each day in the brine it will make, for about ten days from the start.

It should be done on a tray, or porcelain kettle, or a clean tub, so the brine will lie around it. Push a little extra salt into the hole where the hanging string goes through. Hang up in a rather warm, dry place till it quits dripping, then move to a cooler place.

Before the flies come, rub over with red pepper, wrap in paper, put in a tight muslin bag and hang in a cool but not too dry place, or it may get very hard. It will not hurt if the outside molds, for this can be scraped and scrubbed off, and when chipping it for use the outside should first be shaved off. When cut fine it is good without cooking; better when thrown into a hot pan and stirred around a moment with a bit of butter and a few spoonfuls of water; best when put into a hot pan with a bit of butter, stirred around until crisp, sprinkled lightly with flour and cream poured in and boiled with it a few minutes.

A leg of mutton may be cured and used in the same way; also a small piece of young beef's liver is good to add to the beef sometimes, for a change.

Family Records —

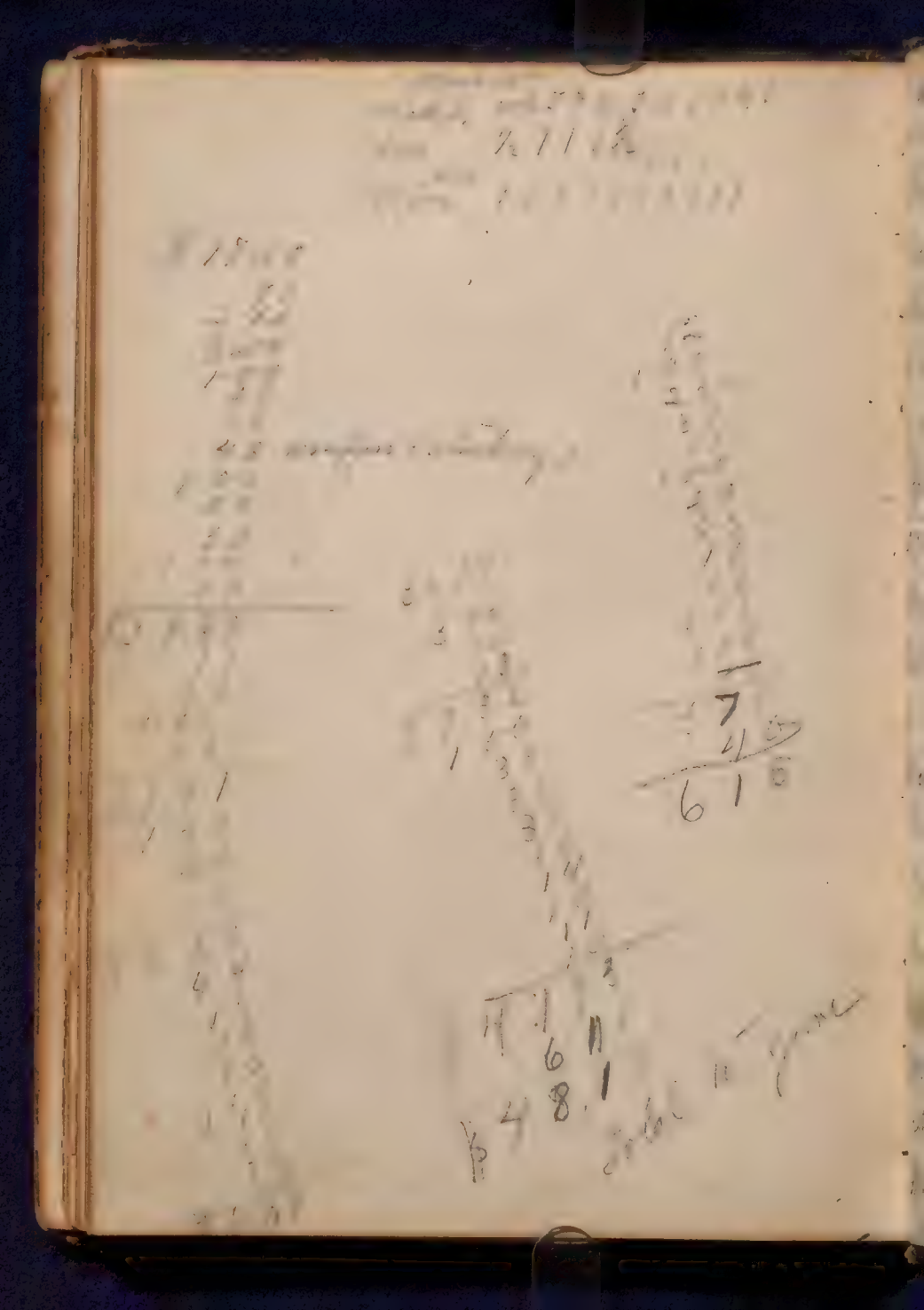
Daniel True was born on the 10th of Jan" 1800 in Town Durham ~~State~~ County of Cumberland State of Maine

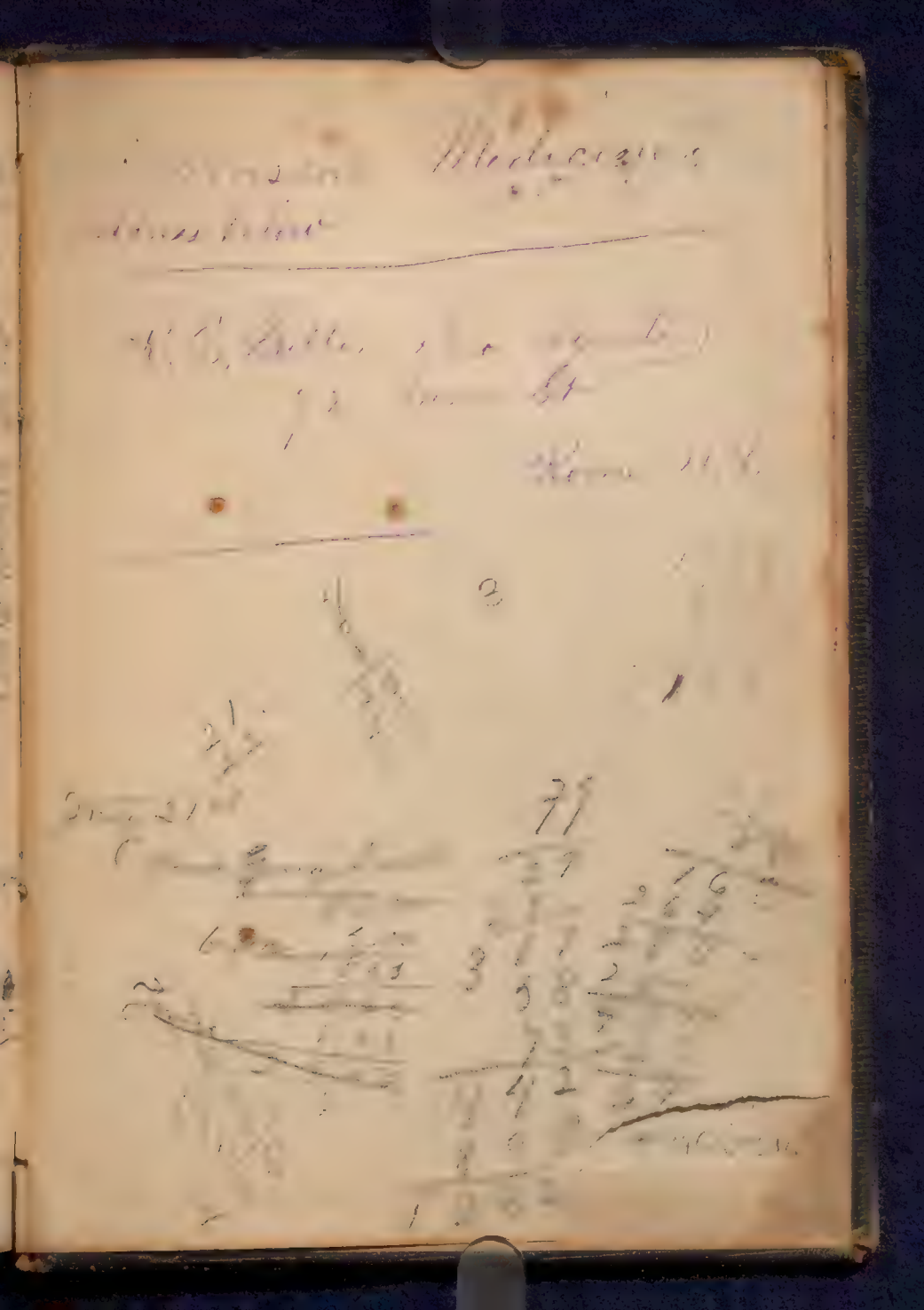
Maria Hamblton True was born on the 29 of June 1808 in the town of Coventry county of Chenango State of New York

Maria Louisa True Born
August 20th 1840

Daniel Morris True Born
January 2d 1842

Bishop Hamline True
Born March 26th 1843





R95
1836

COPIES OF ORIGINAL PAPERS

I. S., Florida, asks the following: "In making certified copies of letters where the orthography is very defective, should the copy conform in spelling to the original? —— If a woman learns after marriage that the husband's physical condition endangers her health, would the courts sanction her living separate from him?"

The best way in making a copy of any instrument is to make an exact copy. If the orthography is bad it should be left just as it is.——Yes; and under proper proceedings in court an absolute divorce might be had.

For some time beeves in our great markets have been declining in price—the supply is evidently reaching up to the demand. During the same time butter has been advancing. There is little danger of the supply of real good butter being equal to the demand for many days to come. Cows are necessary to make "sure enough" butter, and the recent high prices of beef justly attracted many beef-cows to the shambles. Many more cows that were engaged in making milk for butter are now as busy making milk for calves for beef. It requires three years at least to make a cow, and the cow-keeper is going to have the upper hand of his business for a while.

Sick Headache.

Nine times out of ten the cause is in the [illegible] to digest [illegible] into the [illegible] has been unable or ex[illegible] its products. A diet of [illegible] and butter, with [illegible] for breakfast, and moderate or continuous exercise in the open air will help to keep up a stable perspiration, and cure almost any case in a short time. Two teaspoonfuls of powdered borax in a half glass of water and drunk before breakfast. Sick headache with some stomachs comes on at regular intervals, and the regret of distress which the stomach will not tolerate in its first phase is an overwhelming condition of its fluids; that it needs a natural acid to restore the normal battery to its normal working condition. When the first symptoms of headache appear, take a teaspoonful of lemon juice, clear from pulp or pulp, before each meal, and then a dose at bedtime. Follow this up until all the symptoms are passed, taking no other remedies, and you will be able to get free from this unwelcome guest. Many will object to this because the remedy is too simple, but many cures have been effected in this way.

boy, "you to
see how long it would take me to go
and back, and I did it."

It's Taste Uncertain.

"Oh!" said Dodge sympathetically. "The idea
of being afraid of a poor old house
! Why, he eats out of my hand."
"I don't doubt it," replied Burroughs,
gloomily, "but what I am afraid of is that

USEFUL LEMONS.—The well-regulated family is never without lemons. Lemon juice is unequaled in keeping silverware bright; combined with soft soap and fine starch it will remove mildew; vegetable stains and all roughness will vanish from the hands if lemon juice is applied. Lemons are also invaluable as a medical remedy. When one is threatened with insomnia lemon juice and water taken before retiring will produce drowsiness at once. It is especially useful after a hearty supper. Hot lemonade, if taken before a cold gains headway, will break it up. Lemon juice sweetened with loaf sugar will relieve a cough. Lemon juice diluted with water and taken before breakfast, and at night, will speedily overcome a billious attack.

A CARD EXPLAINED.—While I was absent for
e purpose of attending the funeral of my sis-
r, Hattie E. Warner, who died at North Chili,
Y., February 8, last, the students of this
minary passed resolutions of sympathy for
e in my affliction. A card setting forth the
me was sent to the FREE METHODIST, and
as published in the issue of February 19. As
ere has been some inquiry as to the nature of
y affliction, I write these few words of expla-
tion.

DAVID S. WARNER.

REV. C. H. SAGE, writing from Marine City,
ichigan, reports that he and Sister Sage have
en there since January 3, and that they have
cured a two-thirds interest in a large roller-
utting rink, which has rooms suit[illegible]

and his large black bottle. All looked sad and some were wiping the tears from their eyes as they went. Underneath the cut and reaching entirely across the large page was the following, printed in display type: "Money, friends, clubs, ambitions, wife and children dropped away, but the faithful bottle remained."

Among the many good things contained in the accompanying excellent editorial we gleaned the following:

The writer first knew this man in London. He was a successful business man, owned and operated a bank, owned a fine home in the city, besides valuable country property; was possessed of nice horses, carriages, etc. I next saw him years later in a western city. His clothes were dirty and actually ragged, the brim of his hat was torn, his face was bloated, his look unsteady, his diffident, timid smile with all the old self-reliance gone, was very pathetic. This man who had gone with his bottle from success and fortune to ragged clothes and pathetic despair ate his dinner, drank his whisky and in his pitiful self-deception said, "I don't look like much, do I? I am afraid I have been drinking pretty hard since luck went against me, it is not many of my old friends that speak to me now?" Even then the poor man could not see that it was whisky that had turned fortune against him, and not ill luck that had turned him to whisky.

But for the real man, the young man worthy of the opportunities of modern life, the argument against whisky should be based not on selfishness, but on a noble desire to be a useful and worthy human being. Whisky takes away your money, your houses, your friends and your prospects of getting those things. But it does worse than that. It takes away your manhood and your courage, it takes away your right to look other men in the eye, and your power to use the strength that nature has given you. Whisky destroys the will and supplies the lying arguments with which its victims deceive themselves. It arouses the lowest instincts of vice and of dissipation and chokes the possibilities of progress toward better things. If whisky controls you, you cannot be a man. Leave it alone.

While these are not uncommon sentiments, nor the facts other than those with which we are all more or less familiar, it affords us great pleasure to see the front page of a great daily paper given to such utterances as the above. Who can estimate the value of such a cartoon and such an editorial coming before the eyes and ears of the possible quarter of a million of readers who will look upon it?

May God bless every agency in the land which is calculated in any measure to check the on-surging tide of wreck and ruin caused by whisky.

QUESTIONS

No. 80.—What should be included in a pastor's moving expenses, simply the household furniture, etc., or the car fare of his wife and children?

The entire expense would most certainly include, in our opinion, the car fare of his wife and children.

No 81.—Does it seem a plausible reason for parents not to have their children read the Bible each day and give some time each week to the study of the Sunday-school lesson, lest by so doing they may come to hate the Bible when grown up?

In our opinion the reason assigned is not a sound one. True, an unwise parent might compel a child to study so regularly and excessively as to beget a feeling of aversion in the child's mind resulting possibly in hatred to the word. This, however, would be no reason why a parent should not exact of his child a reasonable amount of study of the precious word of God.

No. 82.—Do you consider that the partial passage contained in 1 Peter 1: 3, "Wearing of gold," has any bearing on the use of gold in repairing the teeth?

We suppose that if the person has gold filling put in his teeth as an ornament, this passage would condemn him. The apostle says, "Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of * * * * wearing of gold." Personally, we should prefer to have our teeth filled with a substance other than gold, in order to avoid even the appearance of adornment, provided, however, that such material would answer the same purpose as the gold filling.

No. 83—Is it proper, and in harmony with our Discipline for our people to attend shows, and circuses, even though they are not mentioned in the Discipline?

We think that a Christian, whether he or she be a

time before he will be able to be about.

WORD has just reached us of the death of Sister Anderson of Elgin, Illinois, wife of Rev. Mr. Anderson, one of the first members of the Illinois conference. Sister Anderson has for over thirty years been a faithful member of the church and will be greatly missed. The funeral will be held to-day, September 20, conducted by Rev. W. P. Ferries, her former pastor.

SISTER LOUISA P. KING of Saginaw, Michigan, mother of Rev. Oscar L. King of the East Michigan conference, injured her left limb on a car step while returning home from the Chesaning camp-meeting. It has grown worse and worse until she has now lost the use of her limb and is forced to keep her room. She requests the saints to pray for her recovery.

RET. J. T. LOGAN, our valuable office editor, is absent in attendance upon the session of the New York annual conference of which he is a member and also the secretary. We miss his genial presence and would miss him more but for the fact that Mrs. Emma L. Hogue, the former excellent office editor, is occupying his desk, and consequently all goes well.

temperature as the human body. A pint and a half of milk, added to a pint and a half of molasses, constituted the whole injection.

This, by means of a flexible tube, was injected into the colon, high up. The injection is supposed to traverse the colon and reach the cæcum, which is that portion of the colon where the vermiform appendix is situated.

The astonished physicians in charge finally consented to try this remedy. The injection was given, and immediately there passed away a large accumulation of decomposed feces, which gave Sir Thomas immediate relief. This obviated the necessity of an operation with the knife.

The name of the surgeon who suggested this injection is not given, but it is stated that he said, when recommending the injection, that Sir Andrew Clark, a distinguished surgeon in England, invariably used this injection before he would permit a surgical operation. In nine cases out of ten the injection will cure appendicitis and make an operation superfluous.

Surely it was not a very difficult experiment to perform and would undoubtedly be perfectly harmless. We would, therefore, advise our readers who may sometime in the future happen to be interested in cases of appendicitis to note carefully this remedy:

Equal parts of milk and molasses, heated to the temperature of the body. Three pints in quantity. Inject high up into the colon by the use of a flexible rubber tube and syringe. The body in a recumbent posture, lying on the right side, with the hips slightly elevated. The injection to be given very slowly.

We should certainly advise this experiment in any case of suspected appendicitis before an operation is permitted. It will do no harm, even if it does no good, and the cleansing power of both milk and molasses makes it extremely probable that it will prove to be a great remedy in these cases.—*Medical Talk.*

APPENDICITIS AVERTED

There is a story going the rounds that when Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the yacht Shamrock, was last in our country, he came very near having appendicitis. It was reported in the public press at the time that he was to be operated upon for appendicitis in New York City.

The story has it that the physicians who attended Sir Thomas Lipton agreed that he had appendicitis. There was some hesitation about operating upon him, partly owing to his condition of health, and partly to the world-wide attention that would be attracted to the subject in case of failure.

A distinguished surgeon was called in consultation, and he made a most extraordinary proposition. He suggested that before an operation be attempted that they try an injection into the colon of equal parts of common molasses and milk. These were to be heated to a temperature of 100 degrees F., or about the same

CULINARY HINTS

Coarse salt and vinegar will clean enameled ware that has been burned or discolored.

To bake a pie crust without the filling, line with paraffin paper filled with uncooked rice.

Potatoes will bake more rapidly if a pan of water is put into the oven with them.

To break ice in small pieces for the comfort of an invalid use a darning needle.

A nut pick kept on the kitchen table is the most convenient utensil for removing the paper cover from the milk bottles.

The novice should memorize this rule: white meats well done, dark meats underdone, except in fowls which should always be thoroughly cooked.

Eggs should be kept in a receptacle to themselves since the shells (when fresh) are so porous every strong odor is absorbed.

No odor from onions will pervade the house, it is said, if a generous piece of stale bread is cooked with them.

Use a small clam or thin-edged mussel shell for scraping pots and kettles, and the cake turner for cleaning off the molding board.

An ingenious cook has a holder fastened to the dress belt by a long tape while working in the kitchen, thereby saving steps and burns.

A novel pickle is made by combining sweet corn and cabbage, each cooked separately then scalded in sweet spiced vinegar and canned for winter use.

For the meringue on pies use one tablespoonful of granulated sugar to the white of one egg. It is more satisfactory than powdered sugar.

After a can of condensed milk has been opened, keep the lid raised, or better still, cut it off so the contents will be exposed to the air.

If the cups in which custard is cooked are well buttered before the mixture is turned in, it will be found much easier to wash the cups.

Perch or other small fish are much better if fried quickly in deep, hot fat. Larger fish can be fried slowly in a skillet in hot salt pork fat.

When sweet corn is served on the cob, leave a few of the inner husks on the ear when boiling as it will be much sweeter and keep warm longer.

Stand the jar to be filled with hot fruit on a steel knife blade or a cloth wet with very hot

WILL IT CURE CANCER?

A Remedy Said to Have Been Used With Gratifying Results.

R. D. Palmateer in Waterford (N. Y.) Times.

In the issue of the Times of April 22d we published an article in regard to the cure of cancer. Extra copies of the paper were caled for then and have been since, and so many have requested its publication that a portion of it is here reproduced. And in one form or another we shall try to keep it before our readers:

"Put 207 drops of carbolic acid in a pint of glycerine. Put two tablespoonsful of this in a tumbler of water and of this mixture take one tablespoonful twice a day. Have the acid combined with the glycerine by a druggist who will get the correct amount. This formula can be reduced to any quantity desired—104 drops of acid in half a pint of glycerine, 52 drops of acid in one-fourth pint of glycerine, etc.

"This is said to dissolve the cancerous cells and effect a perfect and painless cure.

"This remedy is vouched for by those who have been cured of cancer by its use, and was brought to us a few days since by a friend of one who testifies to its merits.

"There are said to be those now who are affecting the cure of cancer without the use of the knife or plaster, and if this is one of the remedies used it will be a fortunate thing for those suffering from cancer to know of.

"Knowing the source from which this formula came we heartily recommend that anyone suffering in the early stages of cancer should consult their physician as to their physical condition, and if possible try this remedy.

"We have no knowledge of the 'tortures of the damned,' but it would seem impossible that it should be worse than the torture of having a cancer removed by the plaster process, and it is worth an effort to escape that torture if possible.

"It may be well for people to remember that alcohol is a perfect antidote for carbolic acid, either internally or externally. Alcohol applied immediately to the flesh upon which carbolic acid has been spilled or thrown, will quickly destroy the effect of the acid. And taken internally it quickly neutralizes the poison. Those who may be taking carbolic acid in any form as a medicine should avoid the use of alcohol in any form, as the alcohol destroys the medicinal effect of the acid."

Since the above was published we have received additional assurances that this remedy is all that is claimed for it.

A lady residing in Gloversville sends us word that after having been twice to Rome for the removal of a cancer by the plaster process the cancer returned, but it was quickly destroyed and removed by taking this remedy. Its efficacy is also vouched for by others in Gloversville.

We are glad to print any facts in regard to cures affected by its use, but will in no case give the name of any one furnishing us facts in regard to the merits of the remedy if they do not want their names known.

As the best authorities claim that nearly all cancers come from bruises, there is no more "disgrace" in having a cancer than in having a broken leg. But the difficulty is increasing and people are becoming afraid it is hereditary, notwithstanding the assurances of cancer experts to the contrary. The unvarnished fact is that there are many suffering from this malady, some patiently waiting for death to relieve them of their misery, and others putting up a strong fight for life.

If this preparation is as effectual in all cases as it has been in some, much of the dread, the suffering and expense of the cancer scourge may be avoided.

The preparation is not expensive, and it is a splendid remedy for weak lungs. It is being given for that purpose by lung specialists.

Brethren of the press will confer a favor upon us and upon many suffers by printing the formula and as many of the facts of this article as they can spare space for. Or treat the matter in your own way, but spread the information as widely as possible. We believe it is all right, and further believe it would have saved us more than $300 in money, besides an untold amount of suffering upon the part of our

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived to-night from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg. At Quarantine, Governor Benjamin B. Odell and his son were transferred by the Quarantine boat Governor Flower to the special revenue cutter Calumet, on board of which were Collector Stranahan, Quarantine Commissioner Charles H. Murray, Reuben Fox, General Henry, Deputy Collector Williams, General Clarkson and others.

The Governor was taken off amid the cheers of his friends and the playing of the band of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Calumet went to Twenty-third street, North river. Mrs. Odell and Miss Odell went up to the dock on the steamer.

Governor Odell said that he had had a very pleasant trip. When asked if he consulted Ambassador Porter in relation to the nomination for governor, he said: "No, my trip had no reference whatever to politics."

"Will the State Committee support Fairbanks for the nomination for vice-president?" he was asked.

"I don't know anything about that. I have had no intimation of politics since I left. I don't know what is going on. Mr. Cortelyou is spoken of as chairman of the National Committee and it is said he will be a member of the committee from New York, but I do not know anything about that."

G. V. L. Meyer, United States ambassador to Rome, also was a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

KNOX TO RETIRE AT ONCE

He'll be Succeeded in Attorney-Generalship by Secretary Moody.

Washington, June 14.—Although the Attorney-General refuses either to deny or affirm the statement, it is learned from a high source that it is his intention to retire from the Cabinet within the next few days, or as soon as his appointment as a United States senator from the state of Pennsylvania is received from Governor Pennypacker. He will be succeeded by Mr. Moody, the present secretary of the navy.

It is said that after a conference with the President, Attorney-General Knox concluded that his action in retiring at once from the department of Justice would be in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, which provides that each state shall have two senators and empowers the Governor to appoint in case of vacancy.

Dick to Manage Campaign.

Columbus, O., June 14.—The Republican Central State Committee met here to-day and selected an executive committee of forty-six members, of which Senator Charles Dick is chairman. This will be the ninth state campaign managed by Mr. Dick. He will have entire control of the campaign, the Executive Committee being a purely advisory body.

MRS. VALENTINE GETS REPRIEVE OF 21 DAYS

Italian Government Asks Secretary Hay to Endeavor to Get Woman's Sentence Commuted to Life.

Associated Press Dispatch.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 14.

Acting Governor Wakelee to-day signed a reprieve, which for twenty-one days at least will save Mrs. Anna Valentine, of Lodi, Bergen county, N. J., from the gallows. The reprieve followed an appeal for the condemned woman on the part of a delegation of her countrymen and others.

The delegation requested that the Court of Pardons be recommended to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment. This phase of the case the acting Governor did not consider, holding that there would be sufficient time to call the court together and present all the evidence upon the return of Governor Murphy.

Acting Governor Wakelee to-day received a telegram from Secretary of State John Hay, stating that he had been requested by the Italian government to use his influence in securing a commutation of the sentence of the woman.

HOW TO USE SOAP BARK.

There are very few women who understand how to use soap bark. It is the very best cleaning material in use. Nothing else cleans a black silk or black woolen dress so satisfactorily. Five cents' worth will clean an entire dress. It may be purchased at any druggist's in the city or country, and is commonly used by all tailors in cleaning gentlemen's clothes. It may be used to clean almost any dark cloth, but possessing color in itself it is liable to stain a delicate color. To prepare soap bark for cleaning, pour about a quart of boiling water over five cents' worth of the bark, let it boil gently for two hours, and at the end of this time strain it through a piece of cheese cloth. Put the liquor in a clean pail. Have ready a smooth board of suitable size, and have the dress to be cleaned all ready, ripped, shaken and brushed free from dust. Lay each piece of cloth one after another on the board, and sponge it thoroughly on both sides, rubbing carefully any soiled spots. After all the cloth is sponged, fill a large tub with cold water, and rinse each piece of goods up and down in it, one at a time, so as to remove thoroughly the soap bark. Wring the pieces through the wringer, lay them in a heavy, clean clothes basket, and when all are rinsed and wrung out, begin pressing the first that were rolled up. Iron them on the wrong side, if woolen cloth, till they are dry or nearly so; then hang them on the clotheshorse to air for at least twelve hours. The cloth should hang in a place free from dust, and when it is put away it will look like new. If the dress to be cleaned is silk, after thoroughly sponging it in the soap bark, lay it on a clean board and sponge it off with clean, cold water on both sides. Wipe off all the excess of moisture you can. Put the smaller pieces of the silk on a sheet and hang the sheet outdoors in a shady place, where no sun can reach it, or throw the sheet over the clotheshorse. Silk prepared in this way looks very nice. It will need a slight pressing on the wrong side when it is made up to make it perfectly smooth.

Personals.

INTERESTING news from Rev. H. L. Crockett one of the band of missionaries who sailed on October 28, came too late for this paper.

REV. H. D. F. GAFFIN and wife, of the North Michigan conference, were very welcome callers at the FREE METHODIST office last week on their way to visit friends in Iowa.

IN AFFLICTION.—Brother A. H. Bennett, of West Kendall, N. Y., writes under date of November 4. "Through blinding tears I write you that our dear son, Milton, passed to the life beyond at 1:15 p. m." Let fervent prayer be offered for our brother and his wife in this time of deep sorrow.

REV. B. CARRADINE, D. D., of Saint Louis is conducting a series of meetings for the promotion of holiness in the Metropolitan M. E. church on West Chicago Avenue, this city. His engagement is for November 7–1 inclusive. Necessary absence from the city prevents our attendance. We have no doubt that much good will b accomplished.

Brevities.

READERS of the FREE METHODIST should note that the editor's address is 14 N. May St., Chicago, and *not* Greenville, Illinois. Correspondence of any kind addressed to him at Greenville will necessarily be delayed in reaching him. Several delays of this kind have recently occurred, which we very much regret.

Sal-Soda 1/2 ℔ Carbolic Acid 1/2 ℔
Borax 1/2 ℔ Cream of Tartar 1/2 ℔

Democrat and Chron

The Green Thumb

Beneficial qualities of aloe

By GEORGE ABRAHAM

More and more people are beginning to appreciate the value of aloe (pronounced "al-Oh-wee"), also called medicine or healing plant.

It's easy to grow. Give it a light, sunny to semi-sunny window, average house temperature and a soil mix of equal parts of sand, peat and loam, with a little perlite or vermiculite added. Avoid overwatering as this succulent plant suffers from a lack of drainage or overwatering.

Aloe has so many uses that, just for burns alone, it should be on every kitchen widow sill. Our readers have sent us dozens of uses to which the aloe have been successfully applied.

HERE ARE SOME gleaned from Agway Gardens' "Handy Tips":

(1) Burns, scalds, insect bites, poison ivy. Soak cloths with the clear blended gel from aloe and bind on.

(2) To purify drinking water. Removes the chlorine or fluoridation taste and "makes the water taste like that from a mountain spring."

(3) A general tonic and "mild regulator of the bowels."

(4) Baldness and hair treatment. Faithful applications of aloe vera gel "will wake up dormant hair cells." Many women use gel as waveset. It may also be rubbed into the scalp as a conditioner for the hair.

(5) Ring worm and boils. Aloe vera is used by the natives in the Congo for ring worm and boils. The hunters anoint their entire bodies with aloe before a hunt. It reduces perspiration and body odors, permitting them to get closer to the game. In the Philippines, the gel is used with milk, for dysentery and kidney infections.

(6) Erysipelas. Mexicans apply a poultice of aloe pulp for relief.

(7) Styptic pencil. If you cut yourself shaving, dab a piece of aloe on the cut to stop the bleeding.

Note: Many gardeners mistake aloe for agave, and vice versa. Agaves are tough and fibrous, while leaves of aloe are soft, juicy and tender. A cross section of an aloe leaf resembles a chunk of cool, green ice. If you've had experience with aloe as a healing plant, please write and tell us.

ASPARAGUS SEEDLINGS: If you find tiny asparagus plants sprouting [illegible] it's a sign th[illegible]

erosion

Shower door

DEAR HOUSE DOCTOR: In a recent column, you recommended cleaning the soap film from shower doors with steel wool. Many shower doors today are glazed with plastic. Your readers will not be happy when they follow your advice and scratch their plastic doors. — W.E.

Thanks for your views, but I'm certain some people would scratch a shower door if they rubbed it with lamb's wool.

Six years ago, I installed plastic-glazed doors around a tub in my home. After being cleaned all that time with steel wool by our maid (who is none too gentle), they are still in perfect condition.

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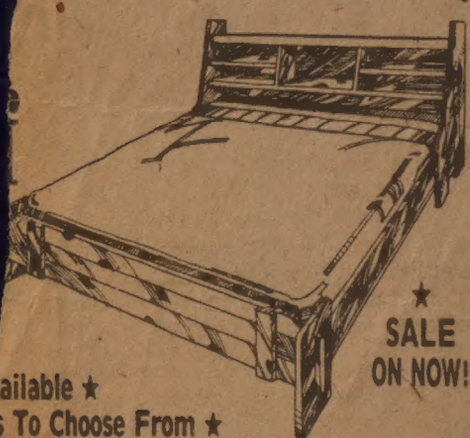
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A FEW REMEDIES

B.

I enclose a recipe for the cure of dropsy that I have never known to fail, not even when the patients have been tapped several times, and given up to die by their physicians.

It is simply to take wintergreen essence three times a day on a lump of loaf sugar (not pressed sugar). Genuine loaf sugar is known by its appearance of being sawed into cubes. Get one ounce of genuine oil of wintergreen of some reliable druggist, and one pint of pure alcohol. Mix, and saturate a lump of sugar with it and take. The beneficial effects are soon felt, and a cure will follow, usually within six months or less, unless complicated with some irremediable disease. It is excellent also for heart disease and other complaints.

As the season is approaching when cholera infantum usually afflicts many children, I will give a mode of treatment, than which there is none better. Place a bread and milk poultice, warm as can be borne, over the stomach and bowels of the child, changing every fifteen minutes as it becomes cool, until the child is relieved, or cured. At the same time administer the following medicine, regulating the dose according to age: Two parts tincture of rhubarb; one part tincture camphor; one part tincture of laudanum. The dose for an adult afflicted with cholera morbus, or dysentery, would be from twelve to twenty drops every fifteen minutes till relieved. Mix it with a little cold water. For a babe or small child give from two to eight drops according to age as often. The diet must be carefully attended to, and fresh air and bodily cleanliness should not be neglected. Should the patient be afflicted with bloody dysentery, give an adult, each day, from ten to twelve teaspoonfuls of fresh mutton tallow, melted, with a little nutmeg grated in, and for a drink (in all bowel complaints) dissolve gum arabic in water and drink freely. These form a coating for the bowels and stomach and largely assist in recovery.

For vomiting place a small mustard plaster over the pit of the stomach, and let remain till the skin is reddened, but do not suffer a blister to be drawn.

I have repeatedly cured all of these diseases, sometimes when the patient apparently was about to die.

THE WATER CURE

Not one woman in a hundred drinks enough water to keep her system in a healthy condition. A sluggish circulation and torpidity of the liver will bring the disfiguring blemishes. Dark, shadowy, puffy places under the eye make one look haggard, tired and weary of life. Massage and electric treatment are good, but the main part of the work of beautifying must be accomplished by one's self.

Any slight kidney disorder brings the puffy look, and for this disorder drinking plenty of water is one of the finest remedies known. Sip the water slowly and do not have it too cold.

articles for the paper during the year. We would conclude, however, that in view of the fact that they are chosen for the place, and of their ability to write, it would be supposed that they would have sufficient interest in the paper and the readers thereof to occasionally furnish an article for our columns. We are pleased to say that at least two of the number are quite prompt in writing, and we sincerely trust that the others may awake to their privileges, and please and profit our readers with some of their excellent articles. They do not receive any compensation for their labors other than the approval of the Lord and the thanks of the editor and of our readers, and the promise from the Lord of a reward by and by. He saith, "And, behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."

Personals

We are glad to state that Rev. J. D. Marsh, of Evanston, who has been confined to his home for weeks because of blood poisoning in his knee, is able to be out again. He called at the office one day last week.

Rev. C. M. Sanford, the new principal of Evansville Seminary, called upon us on Wednesday last. He was stopping a few days with friends in the city. He will visit a number of camp-meetings in the interests of the seminary before permanently settling at Evansville.

Rev. Frank A. Root, writing from Detroit, Kansas, under date of July 26, says: "I am glad to be able to tell you that in answer to prayer God has come to my help and I am healed in Jesus' name. I am gaining strength daily. Am planning to attend our district camp-meeting and the coming conference. I thank God for His goodness, and the dear saints for their prayers."

We have received intelligence of the death of Rev. E. E. Miller, a superannuated preacher of the West Kansas conference, which took place at the home of his son, in Calvert, Kansas, on Sunday, July 23rd. The veterans of the cross are fast passing from the scenes of conflict into the great realm of eternal peace. The afflicted ones have our sympathy and prayers.

Some time since we published a leaflet giving the title of 50 books suitable for the library of superintendents and teachers of Sunday-schools. More recently a list of books for W. F. M. S. libraries was prepared, and we now have in press the regular book catalogue of 88 pages, embracing the titles given in the lists mentioned and of hundreds of other religious books, Bibles, etc. Send your name on postal card and receive one of these catalogues in reply.